

## Watchman &amp; Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1900.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

## A Missing Plank.

"We reassert the principle which was the watchword of the Republican party in its first great battle, of which Abraham Lincoln was the illustrious champion, and on which he was elected President, that Congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject only to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights."

Senator Foraker of Ohio, a member of the committee on resolutions at the Republican national convention, asserts that the foregoing declaration had been agreed upon by President McKinley, and that it formed a part of the platform when that document went into the hands of the members of the committee entrusted with the final revision. General Grosvenor says, further, that this plank was understood by the committee on resolutions to be a part of the platform, and emphatically asserts that it was "unfairly and surreptitiously," and "without the knowledge of the committee" kept out of the platform.

It is said that there is no other evidence than General Grosvenor's statement that this plank was kept out of the platform by trickery or underhanded means, but a number of the committee on resolutions is reported as explaining that it was deemed wiser to keep out of the platform any reference to the Republican doctrine that Congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States inasmuch as "this question was now before the United States Supreme Court," and "it was neither advisable nor necessary to run the risk of getting our platform into a controversy with the Supreme Court."

If it had been understood by the committee on resolutions that the plank respecting the territories and the Constitution had been agreed upon, and was a part of the platform, the query arises, Why did not General Grosvenor, or Senator Foraker—upon whose authority the former made his statement regarding the suppression of the plank—or some one else, move to amend the platform when it was read in open convention by the addition of the missing plank? Senators Wolcott and Lodge, in their speeches as presiding officers of the convention, emphatically endorsed this doctrine that the Constitution does not of itself go into new territories acquired by the United States. Congress in both branches has affirmed the doctrine. It has been operative since the formation of the government. It was denied by Calhoun in the interest of the extension of slavery, it was reaffirmed by Lincoln in opposition to the extension of "the peculiar institution," it finally triumphed in battle, in Congress, and in the Supreme Court, and why a subdivision of a committee on resolutions in a Republican national convention should "deem it advisable" to eliminate from the platform a plank restating the doctrine, in this year of grace 1900, passes understanding.

The doctrine declared by the suppressed plank is a part of the Republican creed, whether or not it is in the platform. Republicans must sustain it and defend it. The Democrats will deny it and will put their denial into their platform. The omission of Republicans to declare an article of their faith that is as old as their party, as old as the government itself, may not unfairly be taken as an indication of a lack of confidence in the soundness of a principle respecting which they have had no question in the past, and have none today. A weak-kneed, halting, utterly inane and infinitesimal atom of the party has put the organization in a false position by its excessive caution about "getting into a controversy with the Supreme Court." The committee of the whole on the state of the party will overrule the atom and restore the missing plank to the fabric from which it was timorously wrenched.

## Wormwood and Gall.

The mugwump papers are not in favor of the nominations made at Philadelphia. It is not, however, presumed that another convention shall be called and nominees selected who will be acceptable to the termagant editors of the Boston Herald, Springfield Republican or the New York Evening Post. The editorial scold of the Herald explicates her title to credit for sense, candor and sobriety of judgment, in a column article on "The Convention Work." This passage is selected as one of the mildest in the scree:

"The convention was absolutely harmonious and absolutely useless as an indication of public sentiment. No representative of anti-administration sentiment on any subject was given an opportunity even to get himself hissed by the subservient lackeys of power. There was no more independent freedom of speech than in an assembly of Germans, Russians, or Turks. Such a convention was never before known in America. Twelve years ago it would have been the death of any party submitting to it. Perhaps it will be so now. It may be that there are yet some sparks of living in

dependence in the Republican party, that it is not a moribund organization composed wholly of dictators and cravens. There is more hope of the nation's purity and safety in the angriest free fight of a party caucus or convention, such as Bon. Butler and Fred Williams have given samples of in this vicinity, than in such a convention as has been held this week in Philadelphia, having regard to the unrelieved acquiescence in the tyranny of its control, and its emptiness of any genuinely popular character."

The Mugwump has often illustrated his capacity for dispassionate statement and criticism, in any matter pertaining to the Republican party. Who can henceforth doubt or deny his judicial calmness and religious truthfulness in reviewing matter that awakens his resentment?

## Appointment of Census Enumerators, Letter from Senator Ross.

In the JOURNAL of Wednesday reference was made to interference by Representative Grout in the appointment of census enumerators in the district of Vermont, particularly in Hartford, as set forth by Roland E. Stevens of that town, and in a town in Washington county, as told by Miss Leonard of Calais. The statement was made, in respect of the Hartford case, that General Grout had explained that he and Senator Ross looked over the applications for the office, and, to settle the matter of a choice from the several applicants, sent for the test schedules. When these were produced and examined, "It was clear to them," General Grout says, "who should be appointed," and Peck and Wheeler were then recommended.

The JOURNAL questioned the right and propriety of Senators or Representatives at Washington to interfere in the business of the census taking in Vermont and employ its machinery for the advancement of personal ends. Concerning Senator Ross' alleged connection with the recommendation of applicants, or interference with the appointment of census enumerators, the Senator writes the subjoined communication, drawn out by the JOURNAL's recent reference to the matter:

Editor of Daily Journal.—Perhaps, in all, I have recommended for appointment as census enumerators to Supervisor Gates a dozen persons. These recommendations have been made usually at the request of the persons recommended. I have never sent for, nor seen, nor examined, the test schedule of any applicant for appointment. I never directly nor indirectly interfered with any appointment made, or proposed to be made, by Supervisor Gates, or Director Merriam.

JONATHAN ROSS.

## Two Points of View.

Pure and undiluted by the sins of politics, charitable beyond the precepts of the Great Exemplar of charity, sternly truthful and frigidly dispassionate in statement and characterization, the Mugwump editor is employing his energies and expending his resources in ranking the Republican party, its declaration of principles and its candidates, with the mortal rubbish and offscouring of the earth. Governor Roosevelt, in particular, is the present object of the viper stings. He is a "swashbuckler," a "Caesar," a "Napoleon," the incarnation of everything in politics that is to be shunned as men shun the plague. But there are comments in another strain, and here is what a Democrat, a generous and discriminating political opponent, Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, says of the man who is the Republican candidate for Vice-President:

"He will supply the magnetism and inspire the ardor necessary to a burrah campaign. He will light the torches and wave the flags. But he will do much more than that. He will attract a large element of the independent vote, which thinks for itself, which rebels against base rule, which recognizes and admires brains, courage and integrity. There is no man in the country who has a larger following among this class than Roosevelt."

The delegates from the West, in an especial manner, compelled the nomination of Roosevelt. Here is what an Indiana delegate said:

"We westerners want Roosevelt on the ticket, and so do the New York people, when it comes right down to business, and we have got the Democrats on the run from this time on. I am just a plain farmer from southern Indiana, and I don't know very much about the fine points in politics, but I live among the people who work hard for a living, and before coming to this convention I made it my business to find out what they wanted. They all thought alike, and they told me to come and vote for Roosevelt; that's why I am satisfied with the work of this convention. It means four years more of Republican administration, four years more of national prosperity. The morning looks twice as bright to me this morning as it ever did before."

Whoever Hanna may have desired, or whoever Platt or Quay may have preferred, or for whatever reasons, the mass of the delegates wanted Roosevelt and they made this clear, so clear that the "bosses" were bowed by the impetuous will of the assembled delegates, and the candidate himself, recognizing his lawful master, and hearing in the voice of the people the voice of God, bowed his head and obeyed the summons.

Roosevelt will, indeed, "supply the magnetism and inspire the ardor necessary to a burrah campaign. He will

light the torches and wave the flags," and he will do "the much more" than this that his discriminating and appreciative critic quoted above says. Roosevelt has the combination that appeals to men's respect and confidence as well as the burrah element. At Chicago, in 1884, as a delegate at large from the Empire State, he stood by Vermont's candidate for the presidency, George F. Edmunds. Today Vermont will return the compliment, and stand up as high as Camel's Hump and Mansfield for Roosevelt. For McKinley and Roosevelt, we'll "light the torches and wave the flags," and we'll ask the Rough Rider to come up among the hills and valleys of Vermont and supply the magnetism and add to the existing inspiration to ardor in the campaign in the Green Mountain State.

## Washington County and the Senatorship.

There is gratifying evidence that the towns of Washington county are recognizing the propriety and wisdom of regarding Montpelier's position, this year, in the matter of a candidate for the State senatorship. By leading Republicans in all parts of the county the opinion is emphatically expressed that the one issue of the United States senatorship should overshadow every other consideration, and the men should be nominated for Senators who can most effectively, by their votes and influence, contribute to the success of Washington county's candidate for the greater senatorship.

The WATCHMAN and JOURNAL has invariably been the champion of the towns of the county for the fair and equitable distribution of the county offices, and particularly that of Senator. It is only just and right now, as well as a matter of courtesy, that Montpelier's choice in respect of one of the candidates, Mr. Joseph A. DeBoer, should, under existing circumstances, be heeded by her sister towns. The circumstances need no enforcement.

Every citizen and every friend and supporter of W. P. Dillingham for the United States senatorship, understands the circumstances. The towns of the county ought to be substantially agreed that this is the year when Montpelier's selection for State Senator should be accepted. It is a supreme occasion in the political history of the county and State. To it all minor matters should yield.

## In China.

President McKinley will receive commendation from all unprejudiced citizens for his promptness in ordering troops to China to join with those of other civilized nations in protecting the persons and property of foreigners. Neither this nor any European government considers itself at war with China, but the Chinese government having failed to protect foreigners from the "Boxers" the civilized governments are compelled to do it themselves. Li Hung Chang has cabled to Secretary Hay, promising to restore peace and see that all foreigners are protected, and the Chinese minister to the United States has received a cablegram saying that all the foreign ministers at Peking are safe and well, but the circumstances warrant the preparations for sending instant reinforcements to China from the Philippines. The Chinese minister insists that there can be no war between China and the civilized nations, and that his government has not sanctioned any of the fighting. All this may be strictly true, but the fact remains that there has been fighting and that it is still going on, and that one side is made up of soldiers and marines belonging to the civilized nations, and the other side of Chinese. The question of the responsibility of the Chinese government may be determined later, but the first and foremost duty of the civilized powers is to put a stop to the fighting by whipping the Chinese rioters into submission.

## Political Notes.

Judge Denny, a prominent Kentucky Republican, and a delegate to the recent convention in Philadelphia, firmly believes that the electoral vote of his State will be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt. Of the convention Judge Denny said: "I have been going to national conventions as a delegate for twenty years, but I have never seen such a convention as that at Philadelphia, and I never expect to see another such. I mean that I have never before seen both men named on the ticket by acclamation."

Henry C. Adams, one of the Republican leaders of Indiana, assures President McKinley that Indiana is one of the sure Republican States this year, and that the majority will be quite as large, if not larger than it was in '96.

C. Leland, Jr., a member of the Kansas delegation, says that President McKinley would have carried Kansas, no matter who had been put on the ticket with him, but that the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt for Vice-President makes Kansas as certainly Republican as Pennsylvania.

A. D. McPherson of the Chicago *Financial Review*, just back from a business trip through the South, says: "I

do not mix politics in business, still I could not help asking questions, and I gathered from talks I had with men of all shades of opinion and politics that there is a big surprise in store for somebody this fall. The South is waking up. Protection and expansion find no warmer advocates than in the sunny land that we have long been taught was hopelessly given over to Democracy. In my opinion McKinley and Roosevelt will carry at least three southern States."

## Page 104.

The latest tabulation of the standing of the delegates in the first district is as follows:

Page	104
Baker	67
Foster	83
Power	49
Bathholder	47
Hall	36
Total	386

A contested delegation from Leicester, two delegates, when settled will make the total 388. This is the latest bulletin from Hyde Park. It is entitled to confidence by those who remember how closely Mr. Page's estimates, in the memorable canvass of 1890, were verified by the result of the balloting. Mr. Page believes that no combination that any of his rivals can effect will be able to compass his defeat, that his nomination is assured, and that it will come early in the convention contest. These predictions are of course based upon the trustworthiness of his information from the field, but Mr. Page is not in the habit of taking things for granted, or assuming that things are as he would have them,—not in a political fight in which he is one of the contestants.

## The State Convention.

The Republican convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, other State officers and presidential electors, will convene in Montpelier today. For Governor, W. W. Stickney will be nominated by acclamation, a well-deserved tribute of honor and respect. Mr. Allen of Ferrisburg will probably be named for Lieutenant Governor, and the other State officers will be renominated without opposition. Two electors at large, and one for each congressional district will be nominated, but who these will be does not at this writing appear. The resolutions will uphold the administration of President McKinley, accept the Philadelphia platform and endorse the nominations of McKinley and Roosevelt. This will be the whole story, and is as well told now as after the convention has dispersed.

## Census Enumerators Again. Letter from General Grout.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., June 23, 1900.  
Editor of Watchman and Journal.—You evidently misunderstood what I said. I said that I recommended the appointment of Darrah and Stevens, and that I requested the director to send for Wheeler and Peck's test schedules that he might judge for himself as to the propriety of their appointment. As to the East Montpelier case, where a person outside the town was designated to take the census, and which was referred to you the other day, will say: That I asked the director to send for the test schedules of the only applicant I knew anything about from that town, namely, John M. Willard; and if thought by him fit to appoint him, I would do so. I did not point him out, and it seems he did appoint him. As to the right of members of Senators to meddle in the census appointments, I say: That the director is constantly consulting them. He at least sent for me several times and I conferred with him as a part of my duty to the people represented. I should have perfectly understood my conversation the other day, I am, Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. GROUT.

In respect of the foregoing, it is proper to state that Representative Grout called at the office of the census appointments, the matter of the Hartford appointments, and correct some of the statements of Roland E. Stevens in his letter published in the JOURNAL of June 9. General Grout was then asked to write out his explanation which he would do cheerfully. He would not do so. The editor of this paper, in the course of his experience in political and other affairs, has become accustomed to listening attentively and understanding accurately what is said to him. His statement of the substance of General Grout's conversation was brief, and is believed to represent accurately what were its essential facts. The General is now given the personal statement which he has previously been asked to make to avoid any possible chance of a misunderstanding. Whatever discrepancies there may be between the foregoing statement and the statement of the JOURNAL, published by Senator Ross in the JOURNAL of Saturday, these are left for the deponents themselves to reconcile.

When a supervisor of a census district is appointed, and intrusted by law with the duty of selecting and appointing enumerators, the question naturally arises in this connection, why his action in particular cases should be subjected to such close scrutiny at Washington, and why he himself should be supervised and his appointments overruled practically through the interference of members of Congress? The district supervisor is in close contact with the sources of information, outside of the test schedules, as to the fitness of the persons he selects as enumerators. It seems idle to claim that the schedule of Stevens or of Miss Leonard could have shown inferiority in fitness in any particular, to any competitor.

The supervisor did not so regard the matter, as is shown by the fact that he appointed both. Yet the inference from General Grout's statement is that, on the face of the test schedules, Stevens was less fit than either Peck or Wheeler, and Miss Leonard than Mr. Willard. Was the alleged inferiority a matter of fact, or of pretext for making other appointments? People can read the evidence and draw their own conclusions on this or any other point the facts and circumstances suggest.—Editor JOURNAL.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.]

to the bench, he will promptly decline a seat in Congress.

While the Haskins forces are banking on finally achieving the Stafford strategy, the reverse is not true. The Stafford men openly state their belief that when the deal is broken in their favor it will be the Haskins delegates who will scatter like a shot gun, and rally again under the colors of the Caledonia county man. It is all conjecture and will be until the battle of the ballots.

Haskins men made capital of the fact that the chairman of the Montpelier delegation called on Col. Haskins at his headquarters last evening. "You get orders," as they expressed it, when in fact it was simply a friendly call on Speaker Haskins, with no political significance whatever, and made in secret. No evidence of disloyalty to Mr. Plimley from Washington county delegates, outside of Barre, has come to the surface. To all intents and purposes they are as determined to win as men can be.

The Barre delegation was instructed by the caucus that elected it to vote for Mr. Plimley after the first ballot, but it is clear that they have no intention of heeding the instructions. They are for Stafford first, last and every time.

Among prominent men from all parts of the district, the United States senatorship question was informally discussed last evening. It was gratifying to the friends of Governor Dillingham to hear what they alleged to be the sentiment of the Republicans of the State is surely crystallizing in his favor. Even from delegates in Caledonia and Orleans counties, the Grout and Ross strongholds, sentiments favorable to Mr. Dillingham were heard, while from other parts of the district the belief is gaining ground that his election is fast reaching the certainty point.

Committee on resolutions, A. E. Cadworth, Windham, Thomas B. Hall, Caledonia, O. B. Cutting, Essex, F. E. Fitchard, Orange, C. F. Kane, Orleans, Hiram C. Wood, Windham, H. H. Blanchard, Windsor, Secretaries, E. H. Crane, Ludlow, E. A. Nutt, Montpelier.

At 1:30 the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. J. Fongh. The roll showed 492 delegates, the full number present.

THE BALLOTS.  
First ballot, Haskins 149, Plimley 142, Stafford 70, Dale 42. One ballot more cast than delegates in convention. The number necessary for a choice, on a full vote, is 222.  
Second ballot, Haskins 155, Plimley 144, Stafford 72, Dale 31.

Third ballot, Haskins 158, Plimley 145, Stafford 72, Dale 25.  
Fourth ballot, Haskins 162, Plimley 146, Stafford 73, Dale 20.

Fifth ballot, Haskins 163, Plimley 143, Stafford 74, Dale 18.  
Sixth ballot, vote (too many cast).  
Seventh ballot, Haskins 165, Plimley 141, Stafford 77, Dale 18.

Eighth ballot, Haskins 169, Plimley 135, Stafford 78, Dale 18.  
Ninth ballot, Haskins 167, Plimley 131, Stafford 75, Dale 22.

Tenth ballot, Haskins 169, Plimley 137, Stafford 70, Dale 25, L. M. Reed 3.  
Eleventh ballot, Haskins 169, Plimley 138, Stafford 69, Dale 23, L. M. Reed 1, G. W. Hooker 1.

Twelfth ballot, Haskins 169, Plimley 132, Stafford 68, Dale 22, L. M. Reed 1, G. W. Hooker 1.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, June 26, 7:30 P. M.—Thirteenth ballot, Haskins, 229, Plimley 9, Stafford 109, Dale 26, and Col. Haskins nomination was made unanimous. A committee of three, consisting of Z. S. Stanton, Harry Blodgett and J. L. Martin was appointed to notify Col. Haskins of his election and escort him to the stage. Col. Haskins was received with three cheers, and made a brief speech accepting the nomination. Adjourned at 7:15.

West Newbury.  
Several children from Boston are expected this week for an outing at some of the homes in town.

Mrs. Harry Hoyt visited her sister in Lyme, N. H., last week.

Several of the ladies gathered at the parsonage last week and improved the appearance of some of the rooms with new paper.

Prayer meeting this evening, Wednesday, at Joseph Sawyer's.

Married at West Newbury June 21, by Rev. G. A. Flanders, Mr. Edward L. Wood of Bradford to Miss Dorcas Johnson of West Newbury.

Miss Leona Guthrie of McIndoes is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. H. Randall.

Word was received by Carl Brock last week that his son-in-law, Mr. Bailey of Springfield, was just alive. Mr. Bailey has been sick for several days with pneumonia. The family has the sympathy of many friends.

Word was received Saturday of the death of Mr. Bradley Ross at his home in Buffalo, N. Y. Further notice of his life will appear next week.

John Smith has been in Boston the past week to have his eyes treated at the Eye Hospital.

It is reported that Sherman Stevens' children are sick with chicken pox.

A quiet home wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Johnston Thursday, June 21, when their daughter Dorcas was united in matrimony to Edward Louis Blood of Bradford, Rev. G. A. Flanders officiating. Only a few near relatives were present. The house was beautifully decorated with many hair ferns and syringas, and the bride carried a large bouquet of syringas. The bride was attired in a gown of steel silk trimmed with cream tulle, and was attended by little Charlotte Moore who acted as maid of honor. After a dainty lunch the happy couple left, amid showers of rice, for a short wedding trip, where they will reside at Bradford. The bride is at home to their friends after August 1.

## IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 25.—The silence at Peking remains unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced Thursday. The following is the situation in China as set forth in the British government despatches:

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin," says the Shanghai correspondent of the *Daily Express*, cabling last evening: "and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there but they had a surprising number of guns." BERLIN, June 25.—Whether the powers interested in China will ultimately reach an agreement regarding concerted action, it seems to be certain judging from the results of investigations made today, that no such agreement has yet been reached. The same series of questions was put successively to the German foreign office and to the Russian and French embassies. The German foreign office said:

"The powers are just now agreed as to three points only, the relief of Tien Tsin and Peking, adequate satisfaction for the severe losses suffered by the Chinese, and the establishment of guarantees against the repetition of such an outrage. Beyond this the attitude of the powers will largely depend upon what has really happened in Peking, which is still unknown in Europe."

SHANGHAI, June 25.—The English consulate here has received information from influential natives of a tragedy in the palace at Peking though precisely what is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Peking and consequently underestimated the difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers. The consulate at Shanghai still believe the foreign missionaries at Peking safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai alleged that up to June 16 one hundred foreigners had been killed in Peking.

SHANGHAI, June 25.—The position of the international forces in the section of Northern China, where 10,000 men are striving to keep a footing and to succor the legations in Peking appears to increase in peril with every fresh despatch. Peking has not been heard from direct for fourteen days. The last despatch was one imploring aid. Admiral Seymour's column of 2,000 was last heard from twelve days ago. At that time it was surrounded midway between Peking and Tien Tsin. Possibly now it has reached Peking.

The three thousand internationals at Tien Tsin were hard pressed and fighting for their lives on Thursday and a relieving force of less than a thousand had been beaten back to Taku Friday. Observers on the spot think that 100,000 men would not be too many to grasp China firmly.

The guns of the Chinese around Tien Tsin are superior to anything the defending European force has or is likely to have for some time. The bombardment of Tien Tsin continued Friday. Bomb shelters were hastily erected by the foreign troops, largely constructed of wetted piece goods. The food supplies are insufficient and the continued shelling is reported to be telling terribly.

It was currently reported here last evening that the allied forces had blown up the Taku forts and that every available man had been sent to the relief of Tien Tsin. Two thousand, three hundred Chinese bodies are alleged to have been cremated at Taku and more than 4,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tien Tsin. Chinese runners who have arrived at Taku report that a foreign force was engaged several days ago with an overwhelming body of Chinese forty miles west of Tien Tsin.

Practically the whole of northern China is ablaze. Hostilities are now conducted on an extended scale, due to direct orders from Peking. General Yamm Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, commands 11,000 foreign drilled troops organized to a high pitch of excellence and equipped with Mausers. It was in the plans that these troops should go to Taku but the seizure of the forts was effected before they could get there.

LONDON, June 25.—A private message this morning says that Tien Tsin was relieved on the 23d and a march toward Peking began the next day.

HONG KONG, June 25.—The Shanghai bank of London received a message confirming the report that Tien Tsin has been relieved.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The navy department this morning made public the following despatch from Admiral Kempf received last night: "The Foo relief force reached Tien Tsin the 23d. The loss was very small. Peking relief force, which left Tien Tsin June 10, was reported ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded. A force left Tien Tsin the 24th to render assistance."

TAKU, June 26.—An agent here of a foreign firm at Tien Tsin has reports of the horrible condition of affairs there. Massacred men and women of every European nation, and Americans and Japanese, litter the streets. Banks have been looted and destroyed.

BERLIN, June 26.—Admiral Seymour, with the ambassadors and ministers from Peking, is twelve miles from Tien Tsin, hard pressed according to a despatch received by the government from the German consul at Che Foo. The consul also states that Tien Tsin has been relieved.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Rear Admiral Remy cables from Cavite to the navy department that he sailed this morning on the Brooklyn with three hundred marines for Taku.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The war department has a cable from MacArthur, Manila, saying the Ninth infantry sails for Taku the 27th, thoroughly equipped.

BERLIN, June 26.—Another report regarding Seymour and his column, received from the German government of Kiou Chau, indicates that Seymour has reached Peking, gathered together the ambassadors, ministers and foreigners in their care and started for the coast. If this proves true Seymour will be

heard from definitely in the next few hours.

WASHINGTON, June, 26.—Brigadier General Adna Chaffee was ordered this morning to San Francisco to sail on the transport Grant, under orders to sail for Manila with Sixth cavalry, calling at Nagasaki for further orders. Chaffee is destined for service in China. The war department cabled General MacArthur this morning that General Chaffee by direction of the President, had been sent to Che Foo to command operations of the American military forces in China. The department also cabled the commanding officer of the Ninth infantry to report to Chaffee for orders at Che Foo. Sending Chaffee to China settles beyond a doubt the existence of war and the intention of the government to order more troops to China, as a single regiment is not commensurate with Chaffee's rank.

The department appears in a fair way to shake off its lethargy. Today saw the first consultation between the heads of the departments. Chaffee attended and informed the gathering that since he was to remain until November he must have winter as well as summer clothing for his men. The request was a surprise to the adjutant general's office, but as it was endorsed by practical experience in other divisions it was admitted as one of the conditions to be met.

Orders were issued directly after consultation, directing the heads of ordnance and commissary divisions, the medical corps and signal corps to report what supplies and the men they could furnish at once. Chaffee leaves tomorrow on the Pennsylvania road, accompanied by Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh cavalry. Capt. Russell of the signal corps assumed the command of a detachment of the signal corps in China.

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, June 25.—A special despatch from Lorenzo Marques this morning says President Kruger's principal condition for immediate peace is that he be allowed to stay in the country. There are five thousand British sick and wounded at Pretoria. Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary and her family, who arrived at Lorenzo Marques en route for Europe, had so little money that the Dutch consul purchased second class steamship tickets for them.

Gen. Steyn's forces in the Orange river colony are for the time drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant General Louis Botha and President Kruger. The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange river colony was completed Friday as Lord Roberts said it would be by the arrival of Gen. Buller's advance, under Lord Dundonaid, at Standerton.

The wide net around the 6,000 or 8,000 men under Gen. Steyn will now contract. Adroit maneuvering and brisk fighting are likely to take place because until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end the British line of communication will not be safe.

LONDON, June 25.—The following official message was received to day from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, June 24, noon: "Buller reached Standerton June 22. He found a good deal of rolling stock. All the Dutch residents had left the town. The Commandant General Kroonstad and his troops had been captured since our occupation of Pretoria have been taken to Machadodorp. Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg Saturday. The enemy fled, pursued by our mounted men six or seven miles. The previous day Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy, dispersing them completely and capturing six."

"Hunter's advance brigade reached Johannesburg, toward Heidelberg June 22. The enemy attacked our post at Honingspruit and before reinforcements arrived from Kroonstad they had burned three culverts. These had all been repaired by this afternoon."

The force now available to President Kruger is officially estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The Standerton correspondents assert that his sole idea is to hold out until after the American Presidential election. Mr. Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation on June 17 announcing that the Russians had declared war upon the Japanese and that Great Britain must help Japan. Lord Roberts and Commandant General Louis Botha are still exchanging letters. Two hundred rebels have surrendered to Gen. Warren at Blikfontein.

LONDON, June 25.—The war office has a despatch from Gen. Warren stating that the rebellion has been extinguished in north Cape Colony.

LONDON, June 25.—A despatch from Homingspruit dated June 23 says that the British lost 31 killed and wounded in an attack on that post last Friday. Gen. Hamilton was thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone.

## FOR DILLINGHAM.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 23.—Chittenden county convention convened here today. The feature of State interest in its proceedings was the nomination of Senators who favor the election of W. P. Dillingham to the United States Senate, and the adoption by acclamation, with substantial unanimity, of a resolution endorsing his candidacy and instructing the Senators to vote for Mr. Dillingham.

The Senators nominated are W. J. Fuller of Underhill, Rufus E. Brown of Burlington, and W. H. H. Varney of Charlotte.

Ex-Gov. J. L. Barstow was chairman of the convention. The text of the senatorial resolution which was introduced by Hon. W. L. Burnap, is as follows:

Resolved, that we, the Republicans of Chittenden county in convention assembled, hereby record our high appreciation of the attainments and qualifications of Hon. W. P. Dillingham for the office of United States Senator. We commend the cleanness and dignity of his canvass, and heartily endorse his candidacy for the high office to which he aspires.

The nominees for assistant judges are: E. T. Holbrook, Milton, J. H. Allen, Hinesburg; judge of probate, M. A. Bingham, Essex; State's attorney, E. C. Mower, Burlington; sheriff, Thomas Reeves, Burlington; county commissioner, W.